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The Foreign-born Population in the European Union and Its Contribution to National Tax and Benefit Systems

Some Insights from Recent Household Survey Data

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Abstract

Despite the purported surge in internal migration following the 2004 enlargement of the European Union, data from the 2006 European Union Survey of Income and Living Conditions show that internal migrants are a relatively small share of the European Union's population. Depending on the exact definition used, only about 1 to 2 percent of the population of European Union-13 countries (members prior to the 2004 enlargement, not including Germany and Luxembourg) were born in other European Union countries, while the corresponding share for European Union-4 countries (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, and Slovakia) is even lower. By contrast, about 6 percent of the population of European Union-13 countries was born outside the European Union. On examining the demographic and socio-economic background of the migrant population (both from within as well as outside the European Union), this paper finds that migrants tend to include a concentration of both low as well as highly educated workers. Both sets of migrants uniformly contribute to raising the working-age population of receiving countries. Using data on average incomes and taxes paid and benefits received by migrant and non-migrant households, the authors find no evidence to support the contention that migrant workers contribute much less in taxes than the native-born population, or consume significantly higher benefits. On the contrary, our calculations suggest that migrant workers make a net contribution of approximately 42 billion euros to the national tax and benefit systems of European Union-13 countries.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the rise in remittance flows from migrant workers to their home countries has been one of the most important sources of resource transfers for developing countries. However, despite the evident support for improving living conditions in poorer countries, international migration continues to be a contentious public policy issue in richer countries. Among the various reasons why this is so is the negative perception that migrants impose a disproportionately large fiscal burden on receiving countries,[1] because they consume a relatively larger share of social benefits and services (because they are more likely to be unemployed or have larger families, or strive hard to claim the maximum possible benefits that they possibly can, etc.) and make relatively small contributions to tax revenues (e.g. because of higher tax evasion, greater tendency to work in the informal economy, etc.) than the country's non-migrant population. The main objective of this paper is to ascertain whether evidence derived from household survey data on tax payments and benefits consumption of migrant in various countries of the European Union support this perception.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 provides a brief description of the 2006 European Union Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), the primary data set used in the paper, including definitions of key variables used in the analysis as well as a summary of the proxy criteria used to identify the various EU "migrant population" sub-groups. In the remainder of the paper, the analysis focuses on five main sub-groups of interest for the main individual EU countries and other country sub-groups (in particular, the EU13 and EU4)[2]: (i) the native-born population, (ii) citizens born in other EU countries, (iii) citizens born outside the EU, (iv) non-citizens that are citizens of other EU countries, and, finally, (v) non-citizens that are citizens of other non-EU countries. Section 3 provides a profile of these five population sub-groups, focusing in particular on how the relative sizes of these groups and other key characteristics (e.g. demographic composition, educational background and nature of employment, etc.) vary across the main EU countries and other country sub-groups of interest noted above.

Section 4 analyzes the contributions of migrants to the national tax and benefits systems of the various EU countries where they currently live, and in particular shows that in EU13 countries as a group, there is no evidence to support the contention that migrant workers contribute much less in taxes than the native-born population, or consume significantly higher benefits. On the contrary, our calculations suggest that migrants make significant net positive contributions to the national tax and benefits systems of EU13 countries. Since the analysis also reveals considerable heterogeneity across countries, Section 5 discusses the differing experiences of Austria, Belgium, Spain, Ireland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom with regard to the differing net contributions of the various migrant sub-groups. This section also concludes by summarizing the key findings of the paper, as well as discussing the main factors that help explain the differing situation across individual EU countries. In particular, the section shows how differing receipts of retirement benefits is the main reason that explains why migrants consume significantly lower benefits compared to the native-born population.

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[1] See, for example, Zsolt Gal: The Paradox of European Immigration—Limited Access to the Labour Markets, Open Doors to the Swedish Table of Welfare Systems. National Bank of Poland's Journal on Economics and Finance: "Migration, Labour Market and Economic Growth in Europe after Enlargement". Warsaw 8-9 December, 2008.

[2] The EU13 group comprises Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, while the EU4 group comprises Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia. The rationale for focusing on these specific country groups is provided later in the paper.

2. DATA AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

This paper utilizes household survey data from the 2006 European Union Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The EU-SILC is an instrument aiming at collecting timely and comparable micro data on income poverty and social exclusion in countries of the European Union. This instrument is anchored in the European Statistical System, and aims to provide two types of data: (i) cross-sectional data pertaining to a given time or a certain time period with variables on income, poverty, social exclusion and other living conditions, and (ii) longitudinal data pertaining to individual-level changes over time, observed periodically typically over a four years period. The reference population of EU-SILC is all private households and their current members residing in the territory of the member states at the time of data collection. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population, but in general the excluded population in each country is no more than 2 percent of the total national population.

Box 1: Definitions of Key EU-SILC Variables Used in the Analysis

Total disposable household income is the sum for all household members of gross personal income components (including gross employee cash or near cash income, gross non-cash employee income, gross cash benefits or losses from self-employment, value of goods produced for own consumption, unemployment benefits, old-age benefits, survivor benefits, sickness benefits, disability benefits, and education-related allowances) plus gross income components at the household level (including imputed rent, income from rental of a property or land, family/children related allowances, social exclusion not elsewhere classified, housing allowances, regular inter-household cash transfers received, interest dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business, income received by people aged under 16) minus interest paid on mortgage, regular taxes on wealth, regular inter-household cash transfers paid, tax on income and social insurance contributions (including tax adjustments-repayment/receipt on income, income tax at source, and social insurance contributions).

Per capita disposable income is computed as total disposable household income / household size.

Benefits include unemployment, old-age, survivors, sickness, disability, education, family benefits, other social exclusion, and housing allowances.

Taxes include regular taxes on wealth, taxes on income and social insurance contributions, as well as employer's social contributions.

Four main types of data are gathered in EU-SILC: (i) variables measured at the household level; (ii) information on household size and composition and basic characteristics of household members; (iii) income and other more complex variables termed 'basic variables' (education, basic labor information and second job) measured at the personal level, but aggregated to construct household-level variables; and (iv) variables collected and analyzed at the person-level termed 'the detailed variables' (health, access to health care, detailed labor information, activity history and calendar of activities'). The main EU-SILC variables used in our analysis are per capita disposable income as well as data on taxes and benefits (Box 1). Further details pertaining to the specific variables included in the micro data sets, as well as the specific sample selection procedures followed in each country covered in the survey, can be found in the EU-SILC user database description.[3] All 25 EU member countries were covered in the 2006 EU-SILC round.[4] In addition to several key variables of interest noted above, the EU-SILC dataset also includes two variables of particular interest for our analysis:

3 UDB description ver 2005-4 from 15-09-07; UDB description ver 2006-1 from 01-03-08, Eurostat, Directorate F: Social Statistics and Information Society, Unit F-3: Living conditions and social protection statistics, Luxembourg.

4 Bulgaria and Romania were not yet members of the European Union in 2006. In addition, Germany and Malta were not part of the database we received from Eurostat, so are excluded from the analysis.

(i) country of birth, and (ii) country of citizenship, either of which could potentially be used as a proxy for migrant status.

We start first by presenting in Table 1 the distribution of individuals aged 16 years and older interviewed in each EU country by country of birth and citizenship. As the table shows, the sample of observations in each country is in general fairly large, thereby permitting results derived from the dataset to be presented at a fairly high level of disaggregation. However, in much of the analysis presented in the paper, we focus mainly on presenting and comparing results for two main groups of interest: (i) the EU13 (i.e. EU 15 member countries prior to the 2004 enlargement, minus Germany and Luxemburg), and (ii) the EU4 (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, and Slovakia).[5] Wherever possible (and of special interest), we also present results for some individual EU countries.

Table 1: Number of Observations in the 2006 EU-SILC

COUNTRY	Total number of observations (individuals aged 16 years and older)						TOTAL
	1. Country of Birth			2. Country of Citizenship			
	Within Country	Other EU country	Non-EU country	Country	Other EU country	Non-EU country	
Austria	10,477	510	1,023	11,163	228	584	12,010
Belgium	9,833	702	772	10,382	614	303	11,307
Cyprus	7,670	420	667	7,796	516	445	8,757
Czech Republic	14,283	413	160	14,704	83	69	14,856
Denmark	10,822	160	385	11,086	91	190	11,367
Estonia	11,190	-	1,814	11,399	-	1,608	13,004
Spain	26,600	274	1,265	27,070	159	910	28,139
Finland	21,527	250	333	21,789	146	195	22,110
France	17,309	652	1,540	18,382	377	621	19,501
Greece	11,789	134	683	12,071	71	463	12,606
Hungary	16,030	117	353	16,432	14	69	16,500
Ireland	10,326	861	291	10,853	424	201	11,478
Italy	43,678	551	1,701	44,833	131	1,011	45,930
Lithuania	9,562	37	620	10,123	14	82	10,219
Luxemburg	4,028	3,127	654	4,044	3,378	392	7,809
Latvia	7,527	-	1,544	7,344	-	1,727	9,071
Netherlands	16,370	246	637	17,041	125	73	17,253
Poland	34,417	199	277	34,847	16	30	34,893
Portugal	9,895	103	150	9,968	40	140	10,148
Sweden	11,859	597	1,019	13,014	254	207	13,475
Slovenia	24,670	-	2,265	-	-	-	26,935
Slovakia	12,411	179	40	12,590	27	13	12,630
United Kingdom	16,810	192	1,552	17,717	179	656	18,554
Total	**359,083**	**9,724**	**19,745**	**344,648**	**6,887**	**9,989**	**388,552**

The "country of citizenship" and "country of birth" can be seen to represent relatively narrow and broad bands respectively defining migrant status: almost all would agree that foreign nationals currently in the country are indeed migrants, with the possibility that many recent migrants have by now acquired citizenship of the country in which they are currently living, so are therefore missed using the relatively narrow "country of citizenship" criterion. On the other hand, while many foreign-

[5] **EU4 countries:** Of the EU10 countries (i.e. EU member countries that joined during the 2004 enlargement), Cyprus is excluded on account of it's relatively small size, while Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovenia are excluded because prior to the breakup of the Soviet Union, all these countries were part of larger political entities, which renders problematic the use of country of birth and citizenship as the main criteria for forming our five main analytic groups. **EU13 countries:** Data for Germany was excluded from the EU-SILC data set we received from Eurostat. In addition, we also exclude Luxemburg from the analysis because we suspect that migrants in Luxemburg are fundamentally different from migrants in the other EU countries. As Table 1 shows, the share of migrants in Luxemburg is several times higher than in other EU countries.

born people may indeed have been migrants at some stage, the actual move to the present country may have taken place quite some time back, with the result that many classified as migrants using the relatively broad "country of birth" criterion do not in fact conform to the notion many people have in mind when they think of migrants. After considering various possible alternatives, we used the information from both sets of variables to divide the sample population into five main groups of interest: (i) native-born population, (ii) citizens born in other EU countries, (iii) citizens born outside the EU, (iv) non-citizens from other EU countries, and (v) non-citizens born outside the EU.

The distribution of the EU-SILC sample into these five main groups is presented in Table 2. Using a relatively narrow definition of migrants—classifying as migrants all non-citizens in any given country—migrants comprise less than 5 percent of the population of the EU13 (less in the EU4). Even using a relatively broad definition—classifying as migrants all those (i.e. regardless of their citizenship) born outside the country where they currently reside—migrants constitute less than 10 percent of the population of EU13 countries. By contrast, the foreign-born population constitutes about 13 percent of the total population of the United States (i.e. not including the much larger share of internal migrants within the country).[6] Overall, about 2 percent and 9 percent of the population of EU4 and EU13 countries respectively were born outside their current country of residence. As illustrated in Figure 1, this share varies considerably across individual EU countries, from more than 15 percent in Austria to less than 2 percent in Poland and Slovakia.

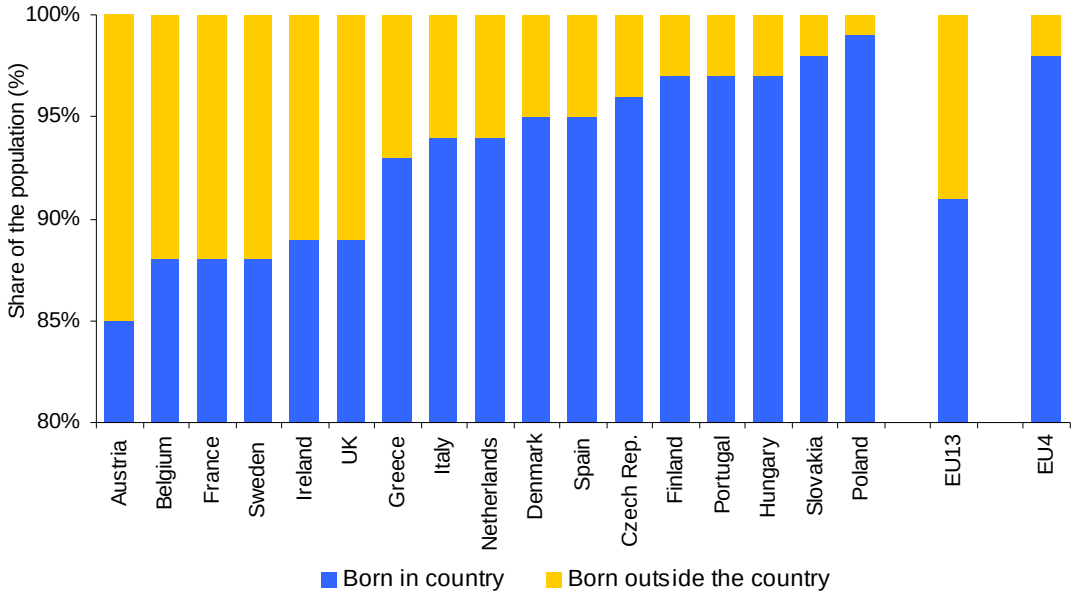
Table 2: Population Breakdown by Derived Migration Status and Country of Residence

COUNTRY	Percent of the population 16+ years:				
	Native-born Population	1. Citizens born in other EU countries	2. Citizens born outside the EU	3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	4. Non-citizens born outside the EU
Austria	85	3	4	2	6
Belgium	88	2	3	4	3
Denmark	95	0	1	1	3
Spain	95	1	1	1	3
Finland	97	1	1	0	1
France	88	2	4	2	3
Greece	93	1	2	0	4
Ireland	89	4	1	4	2
Italy	94	1	1	0	4
Netherlands	94	1	4	1	1
Portugal	97	1	1	0	1
Sweden	88	3	5	2	2
United Kingdom	89	0	6	1	4
Total EU 13 countries	**91**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**
Czech Republic	96	2	1	0.5	0.7
Hungary	97	1	2	0.1	0.5
Slovakia	98	1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Poland	99	1	1	0.0	0.1
Total EU 4 countries	**98**	**1**	**1**	**0.1**	**0.3**

Note: Totals across rows may not add to 100 because of rounding.

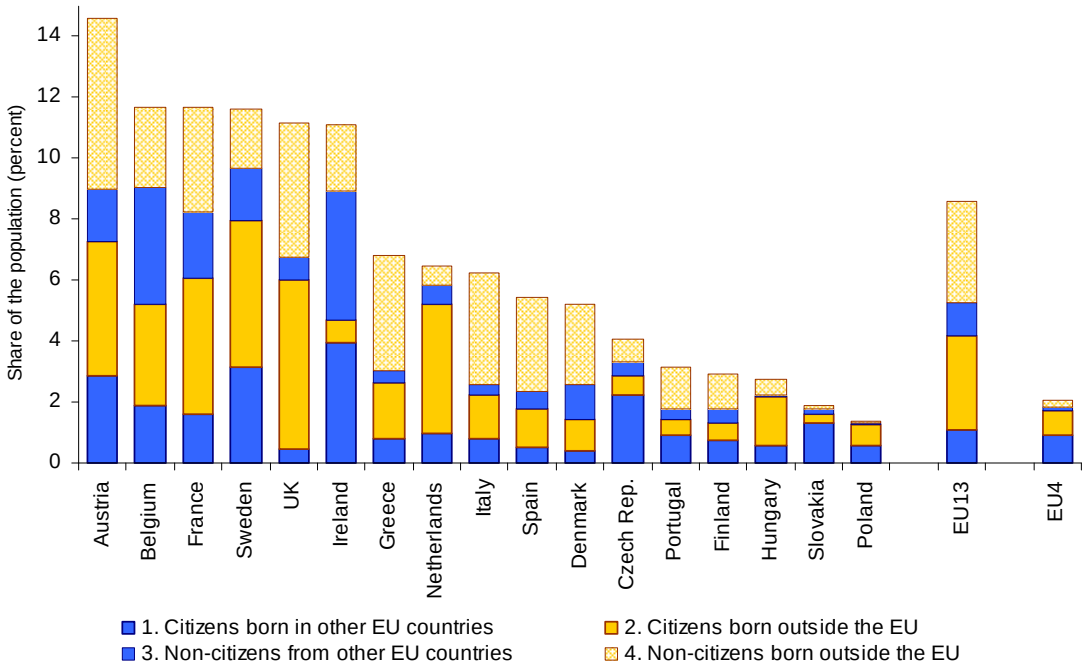
[6] US Census Bureau: 2006 American Community Survey, as cited on www.migrationinformation.org.

Figure 1: Breakdown of Population by Place of Birth



Within the group of migrants thus broadly defined, it is instructive to look at the breakdown of migrants by place of birth (Figure 2). Migrants (broadly defined as those born outside their current country of residence), born outside the EU outnumber those born within the EU by roughly 3 to 1 in EU 13 countries (i.e. sum of yellow bars 2 and 4 vs. sum of blue bars 1 and 3). Thus, despite the purported rise in numbers post-2004, the scale of internal migration in the EU remains quite small.

Figure 2: Composition of the Migrant Population by Place of Birth



As illustrated in Figure 2, the distribution of migrants by country of origin varies considerably across individual EU countries: Austria, United Kingdom, and France have the largest proportion of migrant population born outside the EU, followed by Sweden and Belgium. At the other end of the spectrum, countries where migrants from other EU countries constitute a sizeable share of the population include Ireland (over 8 percent), Belgium (6 percent), Sweden and Austria (around 5 percent). Ireland and Slovakia are the only EU countries where the number of migrants born in other EU countries exceeds the number of migrants from outside the EU.[7]

3. PROFILE OF THE EU MIGRANT POPULATION

Age and Demographic Composition: Countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are experiencing rapidly aging populations, a phenomenon posing significant economic and social challenges due to rising health care expenditures and public pension payments to the elderly.[8] EU countries are no different in this respect, in that a rapid shift is currently underway in the age structure of their populations: presently every sixth EU citizen is over 65 years of age; this share is projected to rise to one-fifth by 2020, and as high as one-fourth to one-third by 2050.[9] While mass immigration may not be a viable policy tool to reverse the trend of the aging EU population, it is nonetheless informative to compare the demographic composition of EU migrant and non-migrant groups. The 2006 EU-SILC data clearly illustrate the aging challenge confronting both EU4 and E13 countries: 29 percent and 35 percent respectively of the native-born populations aged 16+ years are 56 years or older in these country groups (Table 3). Non-citizens born outside the EU (i.e. group 4) help raise the stock of working-age population in both EU13 and EU4 countries, with more than four-fifths (88 percent and 92 percent respectively) falling in the 16-55 yr age groups.

Table 3: Breakdown of the Population by Age Group

		Native-born Population	1. Citizens born in other EU countries	2. Citizens born outside the EU	3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	4. Non-citizens born outside the EU
EU 13						
	16-20 years	6	4	4	2	5
	21-55 years	59	52	65	64	83
	56+ years	35	44	31	34	12
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
EU 4						
	16-20 years	7	1	2	6	4
	21-55 years	63	26	25	69	88
	56+ years	29	73	73	25	9
	Total	100	100	100	100	100

- In **Austria** and **Belgium,** citizens born outside the EU as well as all non-citizen migrants (i.e. groups 2-4) tend to be younger than the rest of the population (Annex Table 11).

[7] Given the small number of observations in some cells of Table 2 (and therefore relatively large standard errors of the resultant estimates), the remainder of the paper presents country-level breakdowns for the larger EU countries only.

[8] See Chawla, M. Gordon Betcherman, and Arup Banerji (2007): From Red to Gray: The Third Transition of Aging Populations in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, World Bank, Washington DC.

[9] "Economic Migration, Social Cohesion and Development: Towards and Integrated Approach". Thematic report prepared for the 8th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Migration Affairs, Kyiv, September 2008.

- In **Spain**, **Ireland**, and **Italy**, all migrants (i.e. groups 1-4) tend to be younger than the native-born population.

- In **France**, by contrast, only non-citizens born outside the EU (i.e. group 4) tend to be younger than the rest of the country's residents.

- Finally, in **Sweden** and the **United Kingdom**, migrants from outside the EU (both citizen and non-citizens) tend to be younger than the rest of the country's population.

Educational Background: Do migrant workers have more or less education than the native-born population? It turns out there is no simple answer to this question, but rather that it depends on a number of factors, such as place of origin, migrant sub-group, place of residence, etc. In EU13 countries overall, citizens born in other EU countries as well as in countries outside the EU have a fairly similar educational attainment profile as the native-born population, the exception being that citizens that were born outside the EU are somewhat more likely to have tertiary education (and correspondingly are somewhat less likely to have primary education or below (Table 4).

Table 4: Breakdown of the Population by Highest Educational Attainment

Population (percent) with level of education indicated	Native-born Population	1. Citizens born in other EU countries	2. Citizens born outside the EU	3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	4. Non-citizens born outside EU
EU 13					
Primary and below	24	26	16	32	24
Lower secondary	21	19	21	12	21
Upper secondary	31	33	30	25	26
Post secondary	3	4	5	4	6
Tertiary	21	19	28	27	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100
EU 4					
Primary and below	14	20	28	3	2
Lower secondary	6	19	8	16	15
Upper secondary	62	51	47	59	61
Post secondary	3	1	2	3	1
Tertiary	14	10	15	20	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Non-citizens born in other EU countries, by contrast, have a disproportionately high share of people with either primary or lower education, or with tertiary and higher education (i.e. a more spiked bimodal distribution as compared to other groups). In EU4 countries, by contrast, the foreign-born citizens group has a higher share of people with relatively low educational attainment, while the foreign-born non-citizens groups have a relatively higher share of those with tertiary education as compared to other sub-groups. However, this aggregate picture for the EU13 overall described above conceals considerable diversity at the level of each individual country, as described below (see Annex Table 12):

- In **Austria,** migrants born outside the EU (both citizens as well as non-citizens) tend to have lower educational attainment than the rest of the population; by contrast, those from other EU

countries (once again both citizens as well as non-citizens) are more likely to have tertiary education than their compatriots born elsewhere.

- In **Belgium**, non-citizen migrants born outside the EU have a higher share of those with primary/less education as well as tertiary education as compared to other migrant groups (i.e. a more spiked bimodal distribution).

- In **Spain**, the native-born population has a higher share of those with primary or lower education compared to the rest of the population—the reverse is true in **France**.

- In **Ireland**, the non-native born population is disproportionately likely to have tertiary education, as are **United Kingdom** residents born outside the EU (both citizens and non-citizens).

Employment: Turning next to the employment status of different population sub-groups, the native born population in EU13 countries tends to be slightly more likely than migrants (i.e. groups 1-4) to be in full time employment (Table 5).

Table 5: Breakdown of the Population by Employment Status

	Austria	Belgium	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Sweden	UK	EU 4	EU 13
Native-born Population											
Working full time	63	62	63	67	64	57	61	69	64	65	63
Working part-time	14	17	7	13	6	15	8	15	16	4	12
Unemployed	5	7	9	7	9	5	8	3	3	12	6
Other	18	14	21	13	21	23	23	13	17	19	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1. Citizens born in other EU countries											
Working full time	69	46	62	67	61	57	50	73	…	63	59
Working part-time	7	18	7	13	3	14	7	13	…	3	12
Unemployed	8	10	8	1	12	7	11	1	…	18	6
Other	16	26	23	19	24	22	32	13	…	16	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	…	100	100
2. Citizens born outside the EU											
Working full time	58	45	66	58	59	…	58	56	58	70	56
Working part-time	11	13	9	14	9	…	5	14	16	5	14
Unemployed	12	19	12	11	14	…	9	9	2	8	9
Other	19	23	13	17	18	…	28	21	24	17	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	…	100	100	100	100	100
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries											
Working full time	51	56	64	70	39	69	51	69	59	66	62
Working part-time	13	11	7	12	7	9	7	15	15	4	12
Unemployed	9	11	9	4	1	5	8	6	12	8	7
Other	27	22	20	14	53	17	34	10	14	22	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU											
Working full time	52	41	66	39	65	46	64	40	55	71	55
Working part-time	11	11	11	14	9	10	9	10	13	5	11
Unemployed	13	11	10	18	4	11	9	17	6	9	10
Other	24	37	13	29	22	33	18	33	26	15	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: computed for population aged 21-55. … too few observations to permit reliable estimates to be derived.

- In **Austria**, **Belgium**, and **Italy**, migrants tend generally to be less likely to be in full-time employment and more likely to be unemployed than the native-born population.

- In **Spain** and **EU4 countries**, the employment profiles of all population sub-groups (i.e. migrants and non-migrants) tend to be quite similar.

- In **France** and **Sweden**, non-citizens from outside the EU stand out compared to other population sub-groups in having a relatively poor employment profile (i.e. low share of full-time employment, high share of unemployed) compared to other population groups.

- In the **United Kingdom**, migrants are much less likely to be in full-time employment than the native-born population; while non-citizens are more likely to be unemployed than other groups, this is not necessarily so for citizens born in other EU countries or outside the EU.

Do working migrants and non-migrant groups have different occupation and employment types? Table 6 shows that in EU13 countries, migrants generally tend to be employees rather than self-employed (in particular non-citizens outside EU). In addition, migrant workers tend to work in blue-collar occupations like construction, mining and salesmen (Annex Table 13), whereas native-born workers have a higher fraction of white-collar jobs. Sweden stands out as an exception: there fraction of self-employed is higher among migrant workers than among the native born workers. In Spain, we observe a higher share of self-employed workers that have own employees among the non-citizen migrants from within the EU than among the native-born population. Among the EU4 countries there is a substantially higher fraction of family workers among the fourth group of migrants.

Table 6: Breakdown of the Population by Employment Type

	Austria	Belgium	Spain	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Sweden	UK	EU 4	EU13
Native-born population											
self-employed with employees	7	3	4	3	5	5	6	4	2	3	4
self-employed w/o employees	4	8	10	5	22	10	16	5	8	12	10
employee	89	89	85	92	67	85	76	91	89	83	86
family worker	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1. Citizens born in other EU countries											
self-employed with employees	9	1	8	2	6	5	6	6	…	3	5
self-employed w/o employees	9	5	12	5	26	10	10	3	…	11	8
employee	82	93	80	93	66	85	80	91	…	85	86
family worker	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	…	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	…	100	100
2. Citizens born outside the EU											
self-employed with employees	5	2	2	3	4	…	7	5	4	7	4
self-employed w/o employees	3	9	10	9	18	…	17	6	11	14	10
employee	92	89	87	87	77	…	75	90	85	78	86
family worker	0	0	0	2	1	…	1	0	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	…	100	100	100	100	100
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries											
self-employed with employees	7	2	10	4	0	1	7	2	6	3	4
self-employed w/o employees	9	8	20	4	25	4	12	10	2	10	7
employee	83	90	70	90	70	92	81	88	92	87	88
family worker	1	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU											
self-employed with employees	0	5	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	5	2
self-employed w/o employees	3	8	5	4	11	2	9	13	7	15	7
employee	96	87	92	94	86	95	87	83	92	73	91
family worker	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

… too few observations to permit reliable estimates to be derived.

4. CONTRIBUTIONS OF MIGRANTS TO NATIONAL TAX AND BENEFIT SYSTEMS

How much do migrants typically earn? How much do they pay in taxes and consume in benefits?—how do these estimates compare to corresponding statistics for the non-migrant population? These and other such questions are examined in more detail in this section.

Estimating the fiscal impact of migrants: Estimating the size and composition of the migrant population using data from household surveys has a long and well-established tradition, with data from labor force surveys typically used to estimate and compare the demographic composition of native-born and migrant population groups. An added benefit of using survey data is that the migrant population as a whole can often be a heterogeneous group, and the survey data allow for a disaggregated examination of differences across different subgroups in the main variables of interest. In order to estimate the net fiscal impact of migrants on a given country's budget, in addition to information on the size and composition of non-migrant and migrant groups, comprehensive data are also needed both on non-migrants' and migrants' consolidated contributions to overall public revenues (i.e. total taxes paid, both direct as well as indirect, contributions paid to the domestic social security system, etc.) as well as their share of consumption of overall public expenditures (i.e. direct benefits received, public goods and services consumed, etc.).

Such country-level studies are relatively rare in number. In the United Kingdom, a 2002 Home Office research study found that in 1999/00, first generation migrants in the UK made a net fiscal contribution of 2.5 billion pounds a year.[10] More recent work by the Institute for Public Policy Research found that migration to the UK has a positive and growing impact on the public finances: migrants contributed an estimated 10 percent of government receipts, and accounted for 9.1 percent of government expenditure.[11] In addition to the fairly onerous data requirements to carry out country-level analysis, an additional complicating factor is that ideally the fiscal contribution of migrants should be considered in both the short- and long-run. In one of the relatively rare such studies available, immigrants to the United States were estimated to make a contribution of around $80,000 to the US fiscal system in net present value terms in 1996 dollars.[12] However, while the surplus was quite large (and positive) for highly skilled migrants, it was estimated to be slightly negative for migrant individuals with less than secondary high school level, thus suggesting that the educational and skills profile of migrants was likely an extremely important determining factor.

Comparing the fiscal impact of migration across countries is even more difficult, as estimates for different countries are sensitive to definitions employed, timing of comparison, as well as duration of the period over which the comparison is being made, as the structure and behavior of the migrant population is subject to change over time in response to changing circumstances and conditions. In this regard, the EU-SILC data set is a particularly useful data set for the purposes of such a cross-country comparison, given the emphasis according to ensure comparability of concepts and definitions applied across countries. Moreover, it is one of the few data sets available in which

[10] Gott & Johnston (2002) The Migrant Population in the UK: fiscal effects. Home Office RDS Occasional Paper No. 77.

[11] Sriskandarajah, Cooley, and Reed 92005) Paying their way: the fiscal contribution of immigrants in the UK, IPPR, as cited in "The Economic and Fiscal Impact of Immigration, Home Office, United Kingdom, October 2007.

[12] Smith and Edmonston (eds) (1997) The New Americans: Economic, Demographic, and Fiscal Effects of Immigration, Washington DC. National Research Council, National Academy Press, cited in ibid.

comprehensive income data are available, including information on taxes paid and benefits received, plus the migrant and non-migrant population groups can be compared over the same time periods.

On the flipside, there are two main shortcomings of using the EU-SILC data for these comparisons. First, despite the fact that the survey contains fairly comprehensive data on tax and benefit receipts, coverage of these is nonetheless still incomplete. For instance, indirect taxes paid (e.g. value-added taxes) are impossible to estimate from such data, as is the consumption of public goods (e.g. use of highways, national parks, etc.). Second, data are typically available for a limited time period (e.g. one year), thus making it difficult to make comparisons across the various sub-groups of interest over a longer time period without making relatively strong assumptions. Finally (though this is a point that applies to all such studies, whether based on the SILC or on any other data set), an important point to bear in mind is that the "economic contribution of migrants" is a much broader concept than the relatively narrow "net fiscal impact" definition employed in this study. However, bearing all these caveats in mind, it is nonetheless informative to compare and contrast estimates of earnings, taxes paid, and benefits received derived using the 2006 EU-SILC data set. We start by presenting some summary statistics on average personal gross earnings and average income taxes paid on those earnings in selected EU countries, as well as how these amounts vary across the five main sub-groups of interest (Table 7).[13]

Table 7: Average Personal Earned Income and Personal Income Tax

	Euros per year								
	Austria	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU13**
Average Personal Earned Income									
Native-born population	21,430	23,074	12,474	19,193	23,593	22,837	26,373	4,093	20,790
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	23,338	19,825	12,617	18,768	24,519	24,284	…	4,445	20,489
2. Citizens born outside the EU	16,187	15,293	11,169	18,874	…	14,667	25,419	6,013	20,166
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	20,442	23,373	10,785	20,811	22,965	15,361	28,656	5,873	21,226
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	12,721	13,268	9,575	10,644	17,140	8,310	22,347	4,329	14,970
All migrants (i.e. groups 1-4)	15,766	17,754	10,278	16,038	22,001	15,089	24,097	4,929	18,072
Average Personal Income Tax									
Native-born population	6,273	7,736	2,292	N/A	5,071	7,148	7,280	1,135	5,375
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	7,032	6,843	2,306	N/A	5,329	7,483	…	1,057	6,050
2. Citizens born outside the EU	4,247	4,886	1,716	N/A	…	4,487	7,504	1,752	6,039
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	7,203	7,736	1,944	N/A	4,781	4,854	7,944	1,492	6,087
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	3,247	4,509	1,382	N/A	2,987	2,578	6,301	964	4,287
All migrants (i.e. groups 1-4)	4,180	5,532	1,569	N/A	4,337	4,567	6,630	1,042	4,973

Note: Computed over all adults aged 21-55 years, regardless of employment status. Average personal earned incomes for France are not comparable to other countries, as data on taxes paid are not available (i.e. only have earnings net of taxes). **…** too few observations to permit reliable estimates to be derived.

Personal earnings and income taxes: In EU13 countries, average earnings of the various population groups are quite similar, with one notable exception: non-citizens born outside the EU (group 4) have substantially lower earnings than others (about 70 percent of average earnings of other groups). Non-citizen migrants in France and Sweden born outside the EU stand out in this respect, as their average earnings are only 52 percent and 36 percent of what non-migrants earn in these respective countries (Table 7).[14] Having lower earnings on average, these migrants tend to pay

[13] Income tax is calculated as a difference between reported gross and net earnings for individuals. Income tax information was not available for Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Hungary and Slovakia.

[14] Part of the difference in earnings can be explained by the differing profile: as noted earlier, these migrants tend to have lower rates of employment and higher share of lower-educated blue-collar workers than native-born population.

lower income taxes than other groups: about one thousand euros less than the native born population. Sweden (and France) shows the biggest difference between earnings of natives and migrants: for instance, group 4 migrants in Sweden earn about fourteen thousand euros per year less than the native-born population, and correspondingly pay about four thousand euros less in income taxes per year. In the EU4 countries, by contrast, migrants tend to have higher earnings on average than the native born population, a finding consistent with the education and occupation profile of migrants in these countries. However, in the cases of taxes paid by these groups, no such clear pattern is evident: while citizens born outside the EU as well as non-citizens from other EU countries tend to pay higher amounts of taxes on average than the native-born population, the converse is true for citizens born in other EU countries as well as non-citizens born outside the EU.

Table 8: Average Benefits Receipts

	Euros per year								
	Austria	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU13**
Total Benefits									
Native-born population	6,414	5,093	2,375	5,400	4,417	6,577	5,018	1,083	4,822
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	12,414	4,858	1,286	8,321	4,007	9,561	…	2,476	7,666
2. Citizens born outside the EU	4,352	3,643	1,719	6,604	…	6,124	4,357	2,470	5,064
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	4,660	4,803	2,259	4,638	2,519	4,159	4,334	904	4,306
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	2,378	3,984	327	3,391	2,943	5,135	1,974	351	2,311
All migrants (i.e. groups 1-4)	4,954	4,307	908	5,535	3,126	6,231	3,645	2,103	4,291

Note: Computed over the population aged 16 years and older. **…** too few observations to permit reliable estimates.

Personal benefits: Summary statistics on average benefits receipts by the migrant and non-migrant working-age populations are presented in Table 8 for selected EU countries.[15] Unlike the case of average incomes and taxes described above, the picture of benefits received by the various groups is somewhat more complex. On the one hand, in both the EU4 and EU13 country groups, citizens born outside the country consume more benefits than the native-born population group while the opposite is true of non-citizens born outside these countries. The overall average for EU13 countries conceals considerable differences across individual countries. Citizens of Austria, France, and Sweden born in other EU countries consume considerably higher benefits than the native-born populations in these respective countries (Table 8); this is not true for other countries. Similarly, France is the only country where the "citizens born outside the EU" group in fact consumes higher benefits than the native-born population. Finally, non-citizen migrant groups in all countries in Table 8 collect, on average, lower benefits than the respective native-born populations.

To sum, the evidence presented in tables 7 and 8 does not support the contention that migrants contribute less overall to the national tax and benefit systems of the countries where they reside. In EU13 countries as a whole, migrants do appear to pay slightly lower taxes on average, but they also consume lower benefits than the native-born population. While the "non-citizens born outside the EU" group pays lower taxes on average than the native-born population, this group also consumes significantly lower total benefits than other groups.

[15] These benefits include unemployment, retirement and early retirement pension, survivor's pensions, sickness and disability benefits, education, housing allowances, child-support benefits and social-exclusion benefits.

Household-level Analysis based on 2006 EU-SILC data: The analysis presented so far has tended to focus at the level of individuals of working-age: is the picture significantly different at the household-level? For instance, if migrant households tend to be much larger than non-migrant households, or if they have much fewer earning members, the above analysis may have distorted the true picture. Before examining the above set of statistics—earnings, taxes, and benefits—at the per-capita level (i.e. averaged over all household members), we turn first to comparing the demographic composition of migrant and non-migrant households (Table 9). Average household sizes of migrant households, both of those born within as well as outside the EU, are indeed somewhat larger than households with no migrants in EU 13 countries (2.6 and 2.8 vs. 2.4 persons per household respectively). However, while migrant households tend to have more children than households with no migrants, they also have a higher number of persons of working-age population, and tend to have fewer elderly people (Table 9). Therefore the number of dependents (children plus elderly) expressed as a ratio of the number of working-age population tends to be quite similar across these groups. In EU4 countries, the pattern is reversed: migrant households tend to have fewer children and more elderly compared to non-migrant households, and relatively fewer people of working-age population.

Table 9: Average Household Demographic Composition

	Average number of people in designated age-group								
	Austria	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU13**
Households with no migrants									
# aged 0-20 years	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
# aged 21-55 years	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1
# aged 56+ years	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total household size	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.4
A. Households with migrants born in EU-countries									
# aged 0-20 years	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
# aged 21-55 years	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
# aged 56+ years	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7
Total household size	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
B. Households with migrants born in non-EU countries									
# aged 0-20 years	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.9
# aged 21-55 years	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.5
# aged 56+ years	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4
Total household size	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.8

Table 10 summarizes total earnings as well as all reported taxes and benefits received by households for the various population sub-groups of interest.[16] Entries in the row labeled "net taxes" are the difference between total taxes paid and total benefits received by the household—i.e. a positive value indicates that households in the groups are net tax contributors while a negative value shows the opposite is true (i.e. households are net recipients of benefits).

[16] Unlike table 7, which reported income tax only, taxes in Table 10 include income tax, tax on property and wealth, and employer's social contributions. Similarly, total earnings additionally include income from property, interests and dividends, and income earned by persons under 16 years old. Finally, total benefits include all individual and household level benefits. All terms are calculated on a per capita basis to aid comparability across the different population sub-groups

Table 10: Total Household Earnings, Taxes Paid, and Benefits Received

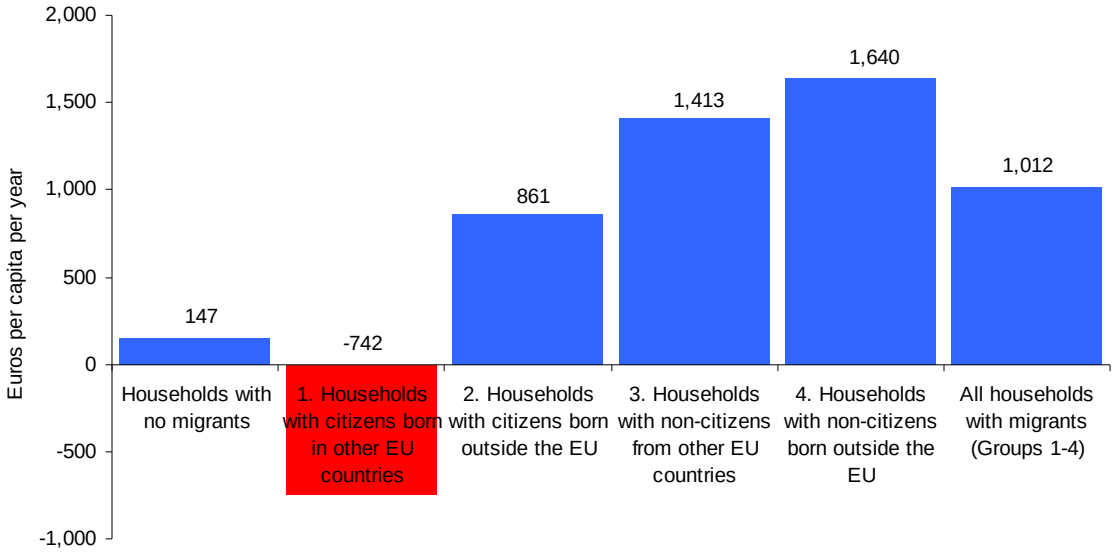
	All amounts in euros per capita per year							
	Austria	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU13**
Households with no migrants:								
Gross Earned Income	12,654	13,179	7,675	13,646	13,743	15,726	2,429	12,926
Benefits	5,609	4,424	2,073	3,896	5,516	4,339	906	3,961
Taxes	4,353	4,595	1,315	2,779	6,005	4,866	703	4,108
Net income	13,910	13,007	8,433	14,763	13,254	15,199	2,632	12,779
Net taxes	-1,256	171	-758	-1,117	489	527	-203	147
Number of observations	5,047	4,799	11,229	4,995	5,723	8,661	33,766	64,377
1. Households with citizens born in other EU countries								
Earned Income	10,684	12,164	8,992	13,108	13,208	…	1,979	12,312
Benefits	9,621	4,204	1,561	2,914	6,979	…	1,600	5,076
Taxes	5,172	4,387	1,671	2,572	6,247	…	557	4,334
Net income	15,133	11,981	8,882	13,451	13,941	…	3,022	13,054
Net taxes	-4,449	183	110	-342	-732	…	-1,043	-742
Number of observations	276	216	124	394	337	…	719	1,784
2. Households with citizens born outside the EU								
Earned Income	9,247	9,719	7,850	…	8,956	15,056	2,009	12,866
Benefits	3,361	2,818	1,445	…	4,357	3,090	1,848	3,157
Taxes	2,632	3,100	1,277	…	3,753	4,534	682	4,018
Net income	9,976	9,438	8,018	…	9,561	13,611	3,175	12,005
Net taxes	-729	282	-168	…	-604	1,444	-1,166	861
Number of observations	323	343	280	…	491	730	542	2,950
3. Households with non-citizens from other EU countries								
Earned Income	14,262	14,172	8,010	15,293	11,410	15,294	4,124	13,856
Benefits	3,357	3,136	1,342	2,334	3,057	2,933	855	2,815
Taxes	4,263	4,644	1,468	3,026	4,442	4,390	1,016	4,228
Net income	13,357	12,663	7,884	14,601	10,025	13,837	3,964	12,443
Net taxes	906	1,508	126	692	1,385	1,457	161	1,413
Number of observations	165	353	106	284	168	96	103	1,423
4. Households with non-citizens born outside the EU								
Earned Income	9,271	9,187	6,850	10,773	7,332	16,544	3,128	12,576
Benefits	2,336	2,842	435	2,715	3,983	1,961	490	1,842
Taxes	2,378	2,943	948	1,783	3,022	4,828	767	3,482
Net income	9,230	9,085	6,337	11,705	8,293	13,678	2,850	10,937
Net taxes	42	101	513	-932	-961	2,867	277	1,640
All households with migrants (i.e. groups 1-4)								
Earned Income	10,506	11,540	7,461	13,635	10,363	15,925	2,225	12,995
Benefits	4,185	3,177	938	2,674	4,822	2,896	1520	2,978
Taxes	3,366	3,806	1184	2,645	4,474	4,794	643	3,990
Net income	11,325	10,910	7,215	13,663	10,711	14,027	3,102	11,982
Net taxes	-819	630	246	-28	-348	1,898	-877	1,012
Number of observations	976	1,052	918	841	1,080	1,237	1,457	7,692

Note: Computed on a per-capita basis. **…** too few observations to permit reliable estimates.

The key summary statistic "Net taxes" is presented in Figure 3 for different population sub-groups of interest. The 2006 EU-SILC data show that an average household in EU13 countries with no migrants pays net taxes of 147 euros per capita per year (€ 4,108 total taxes minus € 3,961 total benefits). By this measure, households with citizens born in other EU countries are the biggest beneficiaries of the national tax and benefits systems, receiving net benefits of 742 euros per year. However, this group is not very large, comprising about 1 percent of the total population of EU13 countries. As Figure 3 shows, all other migrant groups in EU13 countries are significant net-contributors to the national tax and benefit systems. Households with citizens born outside the EU pay 861 euros per capita more in taxes than they receive in benefits. Households with non-citizen migrants are even larger net contributors, paying 1,413 and 1,640 euros per capita per year on average, depending upon whether the country of origin is within or outside the EU respectively.

Moreover, as shown earlier in Figure 2, these two population sub-groups account for the bulk of all migrants in EU13 countries (about 6 percent of the total population of EU13 countries).

Figure 3: Net Taxes Paid: EU13 Countries (Migrant and Non-Migrant Populations)



Summing "net taxes paid" across the four migrant groups, our calculations suggest that taken together migrants make a net contribution of approximately € 42 billion euros to the national tax and benefit systems of EU13 countries.

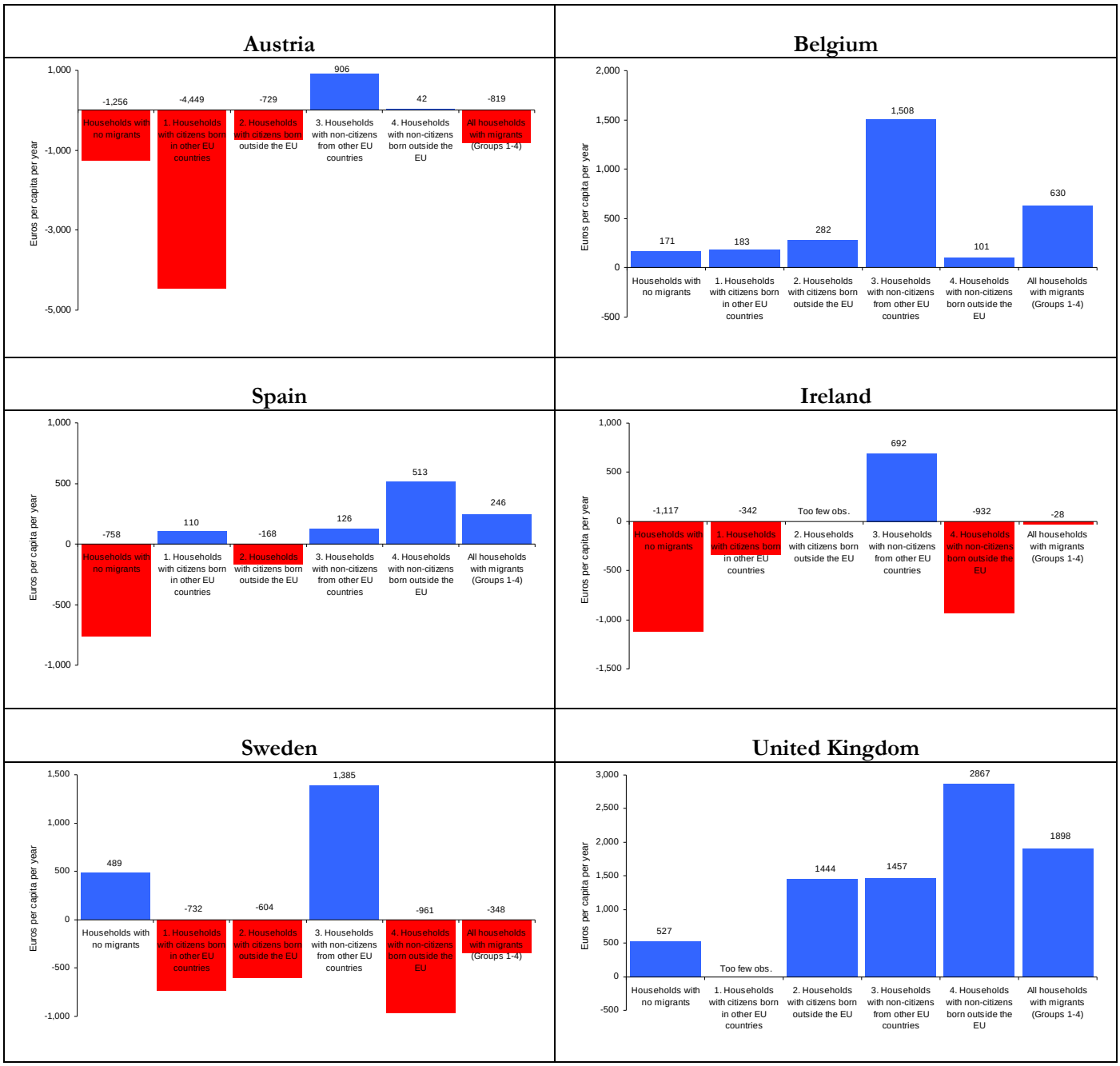
5. SELECTED COUNTRY CASES AND CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

Belgium and the United Kingdom stand out in comparison to other countries presented in Figure 4 in terms of the low "net benefits" accruing to households living in these countries. Figure 4 also highlights some interesting differences across countries in the pattern of net benefit receipts.

Sweden stands out as being the only country where migrant households tend to be net beneficiaries—households with non-citizen migrants from other EU countries are the only sub-group in Sweden whose net contribution to the national tax and benefits system is in fact greater than that of the "households with no migrants" group. In virtually all other country cases presented in Figure 4, the reverse is true—i.e. migrant households tend to contribute more to the national tax and benefits system than households with no migrants.[17]

[17] The "households with citizens born in other EU countries" in Austria is the only exception.

Figure 4: Net Taxes Paid: Selected Countries (Migrant and Non-Migrant Populations)



In virtually all the EU countries covered in Figure 4, non-citizen migrants from other EU countries contribute significantly more money to the national tax and benefits systems as compared to the native-born population. For instance, Ireland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom were the three main EU15 countries that did not impose restrictions on migrants from EU10 countries following the 2004 EU enlargement, and consequently were the main destinations of choice for emigrants from EU10 countries. As Figure 4 clearly shows, the "non-citizen migrants from other EU countries" in all three countries pay significantly higher "net taxes" as compared to the non-migrant population. On examining more closely possible reasons why, we find that differences in retirement

benefits received by these two sets of groups almost single-handedly help explain the observed differences: migrants tend to be considerably younger than the non-migrant population, with a much lower share of household members of retirement age; as a result, they receive significantly lower retirements benefits than the native-born population (Annex Table 15).

With regard to non-citizen migrants from outside the EU, we find that this group also tends to receive significantly lower net benefits compared to the native-born population in most countries, the exceptions being Ireland and Sweden (Figure 4). The contrast between the non-citizen non-EU migrant groups in Austria and the United Kingdom is instructive: as noted earlier in Section 1, of all EU members, these countries have the largest proportion of migrant population born outside the EU. However, while such migrants in Austria tend to have relatively low educational attainment in relative to the rest of the population, the opposite is true for such migrants in the United Kingdom: as Annex Table 11 shows, 46 percent of non-citizen non-EU migrants in Austria have lower secondary education; by contrast, almost half the corresponding migrant group in the United Kingdom have completed tertiary or higher education (Annex Table 11). These differences in educational attainment (and consequently nature of employment taken up) of these two groups go a long way in helping to explain why such migrants make a significantly larger contribution to the national tax and benefit system in UK as compared to Austria.

To sum, despite the purported surge in internal migration following the 2004 round of EU enlargement, the 2006 EU-SILC data show that internal migrants are a relatively small share of the EU's population: depending on the exact definition used, only about 1-2 percent of the population of EU13 countries were born in other EU countries, while the corresponding share for EU4 countries is even lower. By contrast, about 6 percent of the population of EU13 countries was born in other non-EU countries.

On examining the demographic and socio-economic background of the migrant population (i.e. both from within as well as outside the EU), we find that migrants tend to include a concentration of both low as well as highly educated workers. Both sets of migrants uniformly contribute to raising the working-age population of receiving countries.

Finally, using data on average incomes and taxes paid and benefits received by migrant and non-migrant households, we find no evidence to support the contention that migrant workers contribute less in taxes than the native-born population, or consume significantly higher benefits. On the contrary, our calculations suggest that migrant workers make a net contribution of approximately 42 billion euros to the national tax and benefit systems of EU13 countries.

ANNEX TABLES

Table 11: Breakdown of the Population by Country and Age Group

		Native-born Population	1. Citizens born in other EU countries	2. Citizens born outside the EU	3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	4. Non-citizens born outside EU
Austria						
	16-20 years	6	2	6	3	8
	21-55 years	59	35	71	73	79
	56+ years	35	63	23	24	14
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium						
	16-20 years	7	4	5	3	5
	21-55 years	58	50	79	67	76
	56+ years	35	46	16	30	20
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Spain						
	16-20 years	5	1	5	1	6
	21-55 years	62	82	74	75	87
	56+ years	33	17	21	25	8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
France						
	16-20 years	7	2	2	1	2
	21-55 years	58	38	56	54	74
	56+ years	35	60	42	46	24
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Greece						
	16-20 years	5	1	5	2	10
	21-55 years	58	95	64	70	80
	56+ years	37	4	31	28	9
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Ireland						
	16-20 years	13	15	7	5	9
	21-55 years	58	69	84	79	86
	56+ years	29	16	10	17	5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Italy						
	16-20 years	5	4	5	0	5
	21-55 years	56	71	68	83	90
	56+ years	39	24	27	17	5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Sweden						
	16-20 years	9	3	10	2	4
	21-55 years	54	40	74	63	83
	56+ years	36	58	16	35	14
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
United Kingdom						
	16-20 years	7	4	4	6	7
	21-55 years	58	24	65	56	83
	56+ years	34	71	31	38	11
	Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 12: Breakdown of the Population by Country and Highest Educational Attainment

	Native-born Population	1. Citizens born in other EU countries	2. Citizens born outside the EU	3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	4. Non-citizens born outside EU
Austria					
Primary and below	1	0	4	0	6
Lower secondary	22	22	36	6	46
Upper secondary	52	41	39	43	32
Post secondary	9	11	7	13	5
Tertiary	17	26	15	39	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium					
Primary and below	18	29	28	28	38
Lower secondary	15	13	11	8	8
Upper secondary	31	32	28	31	19
Post secondary	3	3	4	3	1
Tertiary	33	22	29	31	34
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Spain					
Primary and below	37	18	19	22	28
Lower secondary	20	16	18	10	18
Upper secondary	18	31	27	25	33
Post secondary	1	0	1	4	2
Tertiary	23	36	35	39	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100
France					
Primary and below	30	55	35	61	55
Lower secondary	7	4	7	5	7
Upper secondary	41	30	32	15	20
Post secondary	1	0	1	1	1
Tertiary	21	12	26	18	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Greece					
Primary and below	41	5	16	6	21
Lower secondary	10	25	10	4	21
Upper secondary	28	46	32	53	37
Post secondary	5	4	9	5	3
Tertiary	16	20	34	32	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Ireland					
Primary and below	27	16	12	8	4
Lower secondary	19	22	8	14	2
Upper secondary	21	25	24	22	18
Post secondary	8	10	5	11	9
Tertiary	24	28	52	46	66
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Italy					
Primary and below	29	17	17	12	21
Lower secondary	28	38	28	17	32
Upper secondary	27	31	35	46	36
Post secondary	5	7	7	4	3
Tertiary	11	8	13	22	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 12: Breakdown of the Population by Highest Educational Attainment (continued)

	Native-born Population	1. Citizens born in other EU countries	2. Citizens born outside the EU	3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	4. Non-citizens born outside EU
Sweden					
Primary and below	8	13	15	12	15
Lower secondary	8	8	11	11	14
Upper secondary	47	52	40	23	32
Post secondary	6	5	7	3	6
Tertiary	31	22	27	50	32
Total	100	100	100	100	100
United Kingdom					
Primary and below	0	0	0	0	0
Lower secondary	33	58	32	41	19
Upper secondary	35	15	23	21	14
Post secondary	3	7	10	11	18
Tertiary	29	20	35	27	49
Total	100	100	100	100	100
EU 4					
Primary and below	14	20	28	3	2
Lower secondary	6	19	8	16	15
Upper secondary	62	51	47	59	61
Post secondary	3	1	2	3	1
Tertiary	14	10	15	20	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100
EU 13					
Primary and below	24	26	16	32	24
Lower secondary	21	19	21	12	21
Upper secondary	31	33	30	25	26
Post secondary	3	4	5	4	6
Tertiary	21	19	28	27	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13: Breakdown of Population by Occupational Status

	EU13					EU4				
	Native-born	1. Citizens, born in the EU	2. Citizens, born outside the EU	3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	4. Non-citizens, born outside the EU	Native-born	1. Citizens, born in the EU	2. Citizens, born outside the EU	3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	4. Non-citizens, born outside the EU
Armed forces	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Legislators, senior officials and manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Corporate managers	5	5	6	6	3	3	4	6	3	1
Managers of small enterprises	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	5	9	3
Physical, mathematical and engineer.	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	5	1	1
Life science and health professionals	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	5	1	2
Teaching professionals	4	6	4	4	2	5	3	4	3	0
Other professionals	4	5	4	4	2	5	1	2	7	6
Physical and engineering science	4	4	3	3	1	4	9	6	5	0
Life science and health associate	3	3	2	2	3	2	5	4	2	3
Teaching associate professionals	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Other associate professionals	8	9	4	4	3	8	15	7	7	5
All white collar workers:	39	44	34	34	22	35	45	45	38	21
Office clerks	11	10	8	8	4	6	5	7	4	3
Customer services clerks	3	4	2	2	1	2	0	3	0	2
Personal and protective services workers	9	9	8	8	13	6	4	10	3	8
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	5	3	3	3	3	7	3	11	5	7
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3	1	2	2	2	8	3	1	2	3
Extraction and building trades workers	5	5	13	13	10	6	4	6	6	16
Metal, machinery and related trades work	5	4	3	3	4	7	6	10	10	5
Precision, handicraft, craft printing an	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	3
Other craft and related trades workers	2	2	2	2	3	5	4	3	6	6
Stationary-plant and related operators	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	4	0
Machine operators and assemblers	3	3	2	2	5	3	4	1	13	2
Drivers and mobile plant operators	4	4	4	4	3	5	8	1	1	2
Sales and services elementary occupation	6	6	11	11	19	5	6	1	8	17
Agricultural, fishery and related labor	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Laborers in mining, construction, manufacturing	3	2	5	5	8	2	4	1	0	4
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

All persons aged 21 – 55 years.

Table 14: Average Benefits Collected by Working-Age Individuals

	Euros per capita per year								
Unemployment,	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	444	869	226	670	689	777	78	52	421
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	449	1,097	186	495	520	993	N/A	43	567
2. Citizens born outside the EU	1,051	1,405	227	528	351	1,811	92	36	527
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	656	815	318	273	365	284	137	8	417
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	845	1,067	94	864	1,164	877	123	17	514
Early retirement	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	108	103	72	100	208	88	210	48	123
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	0	0	0	326	236	49	N/A	42	210
2. Citizens born outside the EU	0	0	78	343	0	98	128	23	156
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	0	0	936	262	21	10	56	0	210
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	9	255	5	0	0	0	20	4	19
Child benefits per capita	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	1,081	812	54	617	1,464	937	650	113	536
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	990	907	20	516	1,839	738	N/A	170	683
2. Citizens born outside the EU	1,413	1,206	58	709	1,497	1,233	836	205	786
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	983	692	41	507	963	624	376	117	559
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	1,213	702	31	994	1,230	799	626	167	654
Housing allowance per capita	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	27	13	38	275	105	80	248	10	167
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	10	0	0	280	65	87	N/A	20	226
2. Citizens born outside the EU	73	4	25	471	308	294	582	1	406
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	54	3	102	272	64	41	248	3	159
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	50	52	21	811	952	497	614	9	477
Social Exclusion per capita	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	49	27	7	N/A	16	52	358	17	194
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	0	7	0	N/A	35	10	N/A	77	155
2. Citizens born outside the EU	71	299	2	N/A	45	460	539	12	528
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	49	67	13	N/A	28	39	223	32	114
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	116	442	16	N/A	38	1,182	231	19	191
Disability and other	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	475	568	299	165	758	1,840	545	180	510
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	263	568	210	148	591	2,045	N/A	447	480
2. Citizens born outside the EU	208	772	164	416	486	2,468	518	127	659
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	150	558	129	73	150	1,144	189	106	305
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	258	305	38	117	452	1,363	317	26	241
Total	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	2,184	2,393	695	1,826	3,239	3,774	2,089	418	1,900
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	1,712	2,578	415	1,764	3,287	3,922	N/A	799	2,272
2. Citizens born outside the EU	2,817	3,686	555	2,467	2,687	6,363	2,696	404	2,921
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	1,893	2,134	1,537	1,388	1,590	2,141	1,229	265	1,721
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	2,490	2,822	205	2,787	3,836	4,719	1,931	243	2,048

All persons aged 21 – 55 years.

Table 15: Average Benefits Collected by Individuals 16 Years and Older

	Euros per capita per year								
Unemployment,	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	351	1,043	180	551	534	544	61	49	384
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	296	1,268	199	357	450	722	N/A	23	481
2. Citizens born outside the EU	1,297	1,314	219	573	294	1,366	65	26	485
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	790	1,219	237	768	511	399	119	5	678
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	824	1,877	101	1,017	1,118	732	122	15	586
Retirement	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	4,882	3,150	1,824	4,154	2,242	3,897	3,764	775	3,438
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	11,475	2,195	898	7,429	1,843	5,644	N/A	2,074	5,928
2. Citizens born outside the EU	2,079	529	1,316	4,882	1,055	1,220	2,631	2,251	3,025
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	3,112	2,551	1,627	3,180	1,055	1,617	3,080	684	2,681
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	404	1,070	141	1,086	153	1,065	665	181	665
Child benefits per capita	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	780	596	37	418	1,222	574	468	88	382
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	394	547	16	210	1,744	317	N/A	56	366
2. Citizens born outside the EU	1,161	1,148	44	446	1,364	1,012	650	67	593
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	796	541	30	282	1,001	407	339	96	399
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	1,161	718	28	839	1,302	679	601	153	614
Housing allowance per capita	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	24	10	27	224	180	130	304	8	177
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	47	9	0	214	140	245	N/A	10	354
2. Citizens born outside the EU	76	4	19	430	286	339	671	5	446
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	40	12	76	287	101	61	558	2	223
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	51	40	18	845	879	524	680	9	521
Social Exclusion per capita	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	37	23	6	.	19	34	282	15	159
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	50	83	0	.	36	54	N/A	43	109
2. Citizens born outside the EU	66	353	3	.	38	494	448	9	491
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	36	46	10	.	33	41	240	22	111
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	104	464	15	.	52	1,383	248	17	213
Disability and other	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	689	530	328	294	769	1,675	480	194	555
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	323	973	180	259	559	2,737	N/A	307	679
2. Citizens born outside the EU	251	889	148	605	407	2,456	514	142	674
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	243	678	316	306	284	1,834	348	144	498
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	406	262	46	265	388	1,525	277	56	280
Total	**Austria**	**Belgium**	**Spain**	**France**	**Ireland**	**Sweden**	**UK**	**EU 4**	**EU 13**
Native-born population	6,764	5,351	2,402	5,640	4,966	6,854	5,360	1,129	5,052
1. Citizens born in other EU countries	12,584	5,075	1,293	8,469	4,772	9,719	N/A	2,514	7,876
2. Citizens born outside the EU	4,930	4,236	1,748	6,935	3,445	6,888	4,980	2,501	5,563
3. Non-citizens from other EU countries	5,018	5,047	2,295	4,823	2,985	4,358	4,684	953	4,544
4. Non-citizens born outside the EU	2,951	4,431	350	4,053	3,892	5,908	2,593	430	2,820